## AMERICA AND CUBA

English Contradiction of Secretary Fish's Official Assertions and Position.

Has the Famous Monroe Doctrine Been Surrendered or Made Worthless?

Mr. Canning No Authority for the Washington Circular.

"Intellectual Audacity" Cannot Change the Facts of History.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.] Lonnov, Feb. 1, 1876.

There is an important leader published in the Times to-day contradicting Secretary Fish's assertion that his action in the Cuban affair is in accordance with tha Monroe doctrine.

THE BRITISH PRESS OPINION.

After referring to the American note to the European Powers the Times says:- "The note is generally interpreted as a deliberate attenuation, if not a direct surrender of the famous political dogma.' The writer then proceeds to say:-"While Mr. Fish is so careful to cut away all the modern and popular developments, accretions and extensions, of the principles laid down by Monroe in 1823, which have been so long proclaimed as the keystone of American liberties, he yet labors to show that he holds to traditional policy to prove his case, and depends for this in a departure from what is supposed to be a tradition of American policy. Mr. Fish adroitly opens a curious historical controversy by boldly asserting that the real author of the principle enunciated in President Monroe's Message was, of all men, Mr.

"The revelations are astounding. Looking at the evidence on which Mr. Fish based this assertion, we are asionished at the intellectual audacity with which he attempts to give to the irrelevant the weight of relevancy by dint of stout affirmation. Monroe's idea became corrupted until it degenerated into a barren cry of America for the Americans. Its bad effects have been mitigated in practice by the good sense of American statesmen, although its protensions have hampered their freedom of action and kept many perilous questions open which might have been usefully closed by diplomacy. Many Americans had come to believe that the existence of foreign colonies upon the soil of the continent was an insupportable outrage. From such exaggerations of an originally foolish claim we are glad to see that Mr. Fish has withdrawn and that he shapes his policy rather by the precedents of Monroe's administration than by the principles of Monroe's

"Mr. Fish's arguments are much what we would expect from an astute statesman feeling bound to respect popular prejudices while receding from an untenable position and minimizing obsolete principles. His admission that he has invited European governments to examine the state of things in Cuba would be quite suf-. Scient to raise popular clamor if the Monroe doctrine had kept its hold upon the imagination of the American people.

"Turning to Mr. Fish's citations from Mr. Rush's conversation with Canning we discover that the English statesman gave no single word to justify the pretencions of President Monroe's Message.

"Mr. Fish declares that the American invitation ad dressed to the European Powers falls outside the scope of the doctrine, because Cuba is still a colony, bu that the spirit of the Monroe Message clearly exgludes interference with Cuba by any European Power, except Spain: for no other can claim a locus standi by an existing possessory interest. This spirit Mr. Fish now utterly casts out, and if he is willing to read the Monroe doctrine backward, and to interpret it according to the councils of Mr. Canning, which the original dogma directly traversed, we do not grudge him sucsess in his efforts to preserve the appearance of con-

## THE VIRGINIUS CASE.

GENERAL BURRIEL SUMMONED FROM BILBAO TO THE SPANISH CAPITAL.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 1876. A despatal: from Santander to the Times announces that General Surriel, Military Governor of Bilbao, has been symmoned to Madrid, on account of the Virginius affair, and left Santander on Monday.

## ENGLAND.

BOUCICAULT'S AMERICAN ENGAGEMENT-A SO-LICITOR CHARGED WITH A HEAVY CASH DEPAULT. LONDON, Feb. 1, 1876.

The World says:-"In consequence of the bereave ment of Dion Boucleault, he will postpone his American engagements. He will not return there until late in the summer." A DEFAULTING SOLIDITOR

The Morning Hour understands that a warrant has on issued at the Bow Street Police Court for the apprebension of William Smith, of the well known firm of solicitors, Smith & Co., of No. 32 Craven street, Strand. It is feared that he has used a large amount of money belonging to various clients, and that his debts amount to \$750,000.

## FRANCE.

PARTY MANIPULATION OF THE ELECTION RE- and Crostian frontiers. TURNS-TWO GRAND FACTS MADE PATENT BY

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1876. The Daily News' Parts special this morning says, with reference to the conflicting statements of the recent French Senatorial elections in the French newspapers, that the figures are artfully grouped in accordance with party feeling.

Two great facts, however, are prominent, the absence of a majority willing to dissolve the republican Assembly, and the discomfiture of the Bonaparitsta.

THE COMING ELECTIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES-BADICAL OPPOSITION

PARIS, Feb. 2, 1876. The excitement over the approaching elections for

members of the Chamber of Deputies is everywhere in The radicals are determined to oppose the candidature of M. Gambotta in the Twentieth arrondissement

## GERMANY.

DISMARCE OUTFLANKED BY THE ULTRAMON-TANES IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Lonnon, Feb. 1, 1876. The Morning Post's Berlin special says the Penal Code amendment relative to pamphlets and pastorals. which was proposed by the government in order to prevent an evasion of the law prohibiting an abuse of the pulpit, was rejected by a manœuvre of the ultramontane members, who pressed a division when many

of their opponents were absent.

The amendment will be discussed again this week, depreciating Bussau stocks and raising the price of and St. Tawara, arrived yesterday on the Beigle, and

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE ACTIVE OPERATIONS OF THE ALFONSIST COMMANDERS-DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING IN THE NORTHERN TERRI-TORY-THE CARLISTS OUTMANGUVEED AND PUNISHED SEVERELY—CARLIST BULLETINS CONTRADICT THE MADRID CLAIMS.

MADRID, Feb. 1, 1876. The following news is official:-"General Quesada has destroyed a powder and cartridge manufactory and occopied Dima, Arteage and Cenauri, in Biscay. He now threatens Durango.

"News has been received at San Sebastian that General Quesada has already entered Durango, but this appears

"General Martinez Campos is marching upon Elizondo, in Northern Navarre, and will attack the place to-morrow."

ENGLISH DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING IN NORTH-ERN SPAIN.

London, Feb. 1, 1876. The Times this morning publishes a letter from San Sebastian, from which are gleaned the following interesting details and results of some of the initial engagements between the royalists and Carlists in Northern Spain:-

JUDICIOUS STRATEGY POLLOWED BY VERY SHARP ACTION The movement by the royalists toward Vera, on the 25th of January, was only a feint to cover the real attack on Guetaria. Guetaria is the only point the Carlists have held on the Cantabrian coast west of San obastian since the commencement of the war.

General Moriones, returning to San Sebastian, embarked two battalions of troops, which landed at Guetaria before daylight on the 26th. These immediately attacked and captured the height of Garatemendi, which commands the town of Guetaria.

The Cartists fled, almost without firing a shot.

AN IMPORTANT VICTORY.

It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of this movement. It completely alters the condition of the Guipuzcoan campaign; renders necessary the abandonment of the Carlist positions from which they barded San Sebastian, and opens an easy route whereby General Moriones may advance into Biscay. threatening Durango and other Carlist centres, to a function with General Loma's forces now advancing from the direction of Bilbab.

CARLISE NEAR ITS DEATH IN THE WEST. Thus General Moriones' movements have commonced most favorably, and should subsequent operations be browned with equal success Carlism will soon have received its death blow in the western provinces.

GENERAL ALARM IN THE CARLIST RANKS. A great panic is said to prevail among the Carlists at Vera and at other points on the Bidassoa River. Gen-

THE CARLISTS DRIVEN TO THE MOUNTAINS ON THE FRONTIER.

Advices received here announce that General Martinez Campos is advancing into the heart of the Batzan Valley, driving the Carlists toward the mountains of

CARLIST DENIALS OF DEFEAT-ALFONSISTS SAID TO HAVE RETREATED.

Tolosa, Feb. 1, 1876. The Carlists deny that they were defeated at Santa Barbara They claim that their General (Perula) repulsed the royalists and pursued them to Puente la Rema; that the royalist division advancing on Lorca was defented and retreated precipitately, and that General Moriones received a severe check on the 29th

GENERAL QUESADA AT BILBAO-HIS MARCH THROUGH BISCAY.

BILBAO, Feb. 1, 1876 General Onesada has arrived here, having marched through Biscay without meeting serious resistance. Fourteen Carlist battalions are concentrated at Ger nica, but they appear to be discouraged and unde-

## TURKEY.

THE ANDRASSY NOTE COMMUNICATED VERBALLY TO THE SULTAN-THREE OF THE GREAT POWERS ACT IN THE MATTER-THE PUBLIC SITUATION IN THE DISCONTENTED PROVINCES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 1, 1876. The Austrian, Rüssian and German ambassadors com-municated Count Andrassy's note verbally to the Porte yesterday. The ambassadors of the other Powers at the same time declared that their governments saw nothing in Count Andrassy's proposals contrary to the

PROMISE OF THE PORTS. The Porte has promised to examine the scheme and

THE NOTE TO BE BEAD TO THE GRAND VIZIER. LONDON, Feb. 1, 1876. The Daily News this morning has a special telegram from Vienna, which contains the following:- "Constantinople advices state that Count Andrassy's reform projects will be read to the Grand Vizier on Saturday.

THE INSURRECTIONIST PRINCE SATISFIED WITH HIS POSITION.

VIENNA, Feb. 1, 1876. The Politische Correspondens, of this city, is author ized to contradict the statements which have recently been circulated in respect to Prince Milan's supposed dissatisfaction with the present position of affairs and his intention to resign. There is nothing in the present condition of the country to justify serious alarm or so extreme a measure as abdication

There have been struggles and contentions between the political parties, but they left the position of the dynasty entirely untouched. All Servia has affirmed that it is well aware that at the present juncture no more serious misfortune could happen to the country than a change of its ruler

A RUSSIAN FROWN AGAINST THE HERZEGOVINIAN INSURGENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 1876. A Vienna telegram to the Standard reports that Prince Gortschakoff has instructed a delegate of the International Assistance Committee to inform the Herzegovinians they must be satisfied with Andrassy's reforms and need expect no support from Russia.

NEUTRAL ON THE PROVINCIAL PROSTIERS. Neutrality is now strictly observed on the Bosnian

ENGLISH AND FRENCH REPORTS OF THE PROS-PECTS OF THE WARRING PARTIES IN SPAIN.

London, Feb. 2, 1876. The Times despatch from Santander says:-"The town is partially illuminated to-night for the capture of Durango by General Loma. Reinforcements have been sent hence to San Sebas-

WAR SEPORTS TO PARIS-BOTH OF THE CONTENDING SPANISH PARTIES WELL PLEASED. Trustworthy intelligence has been received at Paris

that General Delatres' column entered Elizondo and St. Jean de Luz on Tuesday. An Alfonsist attack on Santa Barbara, near Maneru, has been repulsed. The Carlists have abandoned another place, named

Santa Barbara, near Otelza. An attack by the Alfonsists on Lorea failed. The reverse in that quarter used a panic at San Sebastian, and a large quantity of specie was sent into France.

It is also reported that the Alfonsists entered Elizondo on Monday and are now blockaded by the Carlists marching from Vera. The Carlist troops are enthusiastic.

# RUSSIA.

THE PUNISHMENT OF AN ALARMIST AND STOCK JOBBEE.

Moscow, Feb 1, 1876. The German Gazette of this city is informed that the reason of the deportation of the merchant Brodsky is that he was the author of alarmist telegrams, letters INDIA.

THE ENGLISH POWER THREATENED IN THE GREAT ASIATIC EMPIRE.

BOMBAY, Feb. 1, 1876. Sadash Rao, the nephew of the deposed Guicowa and the claimant to the throne, has been banished from Baroda for inciting rebellion.

RLOODY PEUDS.
Serious and bloody feuds are announced as having

occurred among the tribes on the Scinde frontier. DEKAD OF A GENERAL REVOLT. The Times of India tears a general rising throughout

SUMMARY REDRESS. It is reported that the Indian government contemplates occupying Khelat and deposing the Khan.

CENTRAL ASIA.

THE BUSSIANS UNABLE TO SUPPRESS THE RE-BELLION IN THE KHANATES-A CALL FOR ARMY REINFORCEMENTS-THE INSURRECTION

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1876. The Times' Berlin special this morning contains the

The St. Petersburg Nive (newspaper) says that the Russian authorities in Turkestan, finding their 40,000 men insufficient to suppress the rebellion, have asked for the immediate despatch of 5,000 reinforcements to

THE INSURRECTION 'IN RHOKAND. According to the latest advices from Khokand the insurgents have been joined by Kashgar soldiers, calling themselves deserters from Yakoob Beg's army while the Ameer of Bokhara has gone to Sharisbhk, where he is collecting troops. His presence there has excited armed rebellion in the neighboring Russian territory of Zarofshan.

#### EGYPT.

M. OUTRAY'S MISSION TO THE COURT OF THE KREDIVE-ENGLISH OPINION OF THE FRENCH DIPLOMACY.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1876. The mission of M. Outray to Egypt for the purpose of fostering French influence is regarded as a failure.

THE CAUSES OF THE DISAPPOINTMENT, fered between the Khedive and the English and French capitalists, who are competing in the negotiation for further advances to Egypt, The Khedive inclines to the English, but wishes to conduct the operation on a purely commercial basis and select the party offering the best terms. This displeased M. Outray, and there has been a consequent disagreement between him and

#### THE DYNAMITE HORROR.

BREMEN OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE PATAL EX-PLOSION-THE PERPETRATOR WILLIAM KING THOMSON-WHAT HAS BEEN SHOWN CONCERN-ING HIS LIFE AND HIS LIFE INSURANCES. LONDON, Feb. 2, 1876.

A report, presenting the results of their investigation into the Bremerhaven explosion, has been pub lished by the Bremen authorities, who intend it to rectify false rumors and stimulate further inquiries. WHAT THE REPORT STATES-THOMSON'S LIFE HISTORY.

The report states that according to his own deposition the name of the perpetrator was William King Thompson. He was born in Brooklyn in 1830. His parents, who originally emigrated from Hamburg to America, are now living in Vir-Thomson was taken prisoner when running the blockade during the late war in the United States. He escaped and fled to the South, where he passed under the name of Thomas. He mentioned a Midlers Skidmore, of New York, as an accomplice. With the above exceptions he made no reference to his

former crimes or accomplices. His wife supposed his name was

He had a tatooed arm. ABOUT INSURANCES ON VESSELS. There is no evidence that he entered into relations with underwriters or plotted against the safety of ves-

sels previous to 1875. Nor is there any evidence, except an insurance of \$712 50 on the barrel which expleded, that he insured any goods to be shipped by the Mosel or Deutschland. Observations made by Thomson point to the conclusion that he intended to hand a small box to the officers of the Mosel, declaring it contained greenbacks, and that he intended to have this box insured. In June, 1875, Thompson insured goods on the steamer Rhein, which had started from Bremen for New York, for \$45,000, through the Barings, of London. WHAT HIS WIFE TESTIFED.

His wife's evidence shows that previous to his departure in November, 1875, Thompson anxiously waited for a letter from England, which he concealed when it

THE NORTHAMPTON ROBBERY.

THE MAN ARRESTED AS AN ACCOMPLICE RE-LRASED-HIS RECORD AS A KNAVE-THE DE-TECTIVES STILL PUZZLED.

SPRINGPIRLO, Masz., Feb. 1, 1876. The arrest of George, alias J. S. Stevens, or "Ribbons," as he is familiarly called by those who know him, on suspicion of knowing something about the bold robbery of the old Northampton Bank last Wednesday morning, has come to naught, and the detectives, who thought they had in him at least a "lead" to the active participants in the job, are as far at sea as ever. Stevens was kept at Northampton till to-day and was subjected to a most searching examination, the detectives and others pumping him to their heart's content, but all to no purpose. All their questioning cherted nothing from him that could be of the least service to them and he was allowed to depart this morning for

STEVENS' PARTICULAR PORTE has always been the confidence game, and the preliminary work of spying out, which is necessary in such big cases as the Northampton affair, he being of too timid a mould to be intrusted with the "job" itself. It was in this role that he was connected with the Ball bond rob-

he being of too time a mount to be intrusted with the "job" itself. It was in this role that he was connected with the Ball bond robbery at Holyoke, some six years ago, working up the affair and then leaving it to the New York professionals. Williams and the notorious "Brilly Forester," to execute. Stevens, after lying in jair for some time in the vain hope that Williams and Forester would scare up straw ball for him, "went back" on Williams, and gained his own liberty by doing so.

The fact that the Ball hond robbery grew of a job put up to rob the Holyoke Bank, which was abandoned because the amount to be got would not pay for the risk to be rim, and the fact that stevens was in Springfield about a month ago, and was also at Northampton as a paper stock agent, and had been seen several times on the canal road, was what led to his arrest for supposed complisity in the Northampton affair. He has been known to the detectives for a long time as a professional, though some of them claim that he has been overrated. However this may be, it is A SIGNIFICANY FACT that he is sharp enough to crawl out of every job that he is arrested. For all the was arrested in Harriord some years ago on saspicion of being connected with the robbery of the Windham Bank, but escaped prosecution. Some time after he stopped several months in Hartford, and it was known that he had about \$50,000 in United States five-twenties in his possession; but every attempt to ascertain how he came by them failed. One of his tavorte dodges is to open a store, stock it with goods purchased on credit, fail in a short time and the his creditors whisle for their goods and money. He fally acted out yesterday his nickmane of "Ribbons," appearing in a dressy suit, dashy and flowing necktie, fail hat and heavy watch chain, and secompanied by a sleek looking black and tan pup, quite in keeping with his master. appearing in a dress, and secompanied by a fall int and heavy watch chain, and secompanied by a sleek looking black and tan pup, quite in keeping with his master.

## CHARLEY ROSS AGAIN.

CINCINSATI, Oblo. Feb. I. 1870. A special despatch from Crestline, Ohio, says that the report from Tiffin, Ohio, that a child supposed to be Charley Ross has been found near Crawfordsville, Wyandotte county, is well authenticated by responsi-ble residents of that county at Upper Sandusky. No

WORMS, THE ALLEGED FORGER. MONTREAL, Feb. 1, 1876.

Dr. Worms, the alleged forger, was brought before Judge Ramsay to day. The complainant, Mr. Newman, of Chicago, and Consul General Dart gave their evidence, the prisoner was examined at length, and the case adjourned until to-morrow. THE JAPANESE CENTENNIAL COM-

MISSIONERS. San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1876. The Japanese Commissioners to the Centennial, Messra, G. Kunst, M. Shioda, T. Yamson, H. Shibata WASHINGTON.

New Demonstrations in the Third Term Movement.

VIEWS OF MR. BARD AND SENATOR CONKLING.

The President's Intentions as Stated by Himself.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1876. A NEW IMPETUS TO THE THIRD TERM MOVE-MENT-SAM BARD AND SENATOR CONKLING IN THE BREACH-GENERAL GRANT DETER-MINED TO ACHIEVE A NOMINATION OF TO NAME HIS SUCCESSOR.

The third term has broke loose again to-day under the joint auspices of Senator Conkling and the notorious Sam Bard. The latter made a speech before the Southern Republican Association this evening, in the

In my opinion General Grant is the only man who can save the republican party and complete the work of reconciliation. The present democratic Congress is proof that the South is not yet reconstructed. We may have bloodshed in the canvass. We must stand by our colors. If the democrats do not go to a political heil, then there is no God. Mr. Bard had a crowded audience of nine mon, in-

cluding the HERALD reporter. Senator Conking is neither so bloody-minded nor so public as Bard in his third term manifestations. His arguments, as made to an Eastern politician yesterday, were to the effect that General Grant is the strongest man in the party, the easiest to elect, and the only candidate who could carry any of the Southern States. With any other candidate, he thought, no Southern

State could be carried by the republicans, and the result of the election would be in great He believed General Grant to be gaining constantly in popularity and thought the am-nesty debate in the House had strongthened the desire

nesty debate in the Heuse had strengthened the desire of the people to renominate him. In connection with this there is a curious report which comes from the friend of a prominent lawyer of this city who has long had confidential relations at the White House. This gentleman is authority for a statement that within a week the President has had a very free talk with one of his friends in regard to the third term question in which the President is said to have said that, if at the time of the meeting of the convention, he folt that the chances were favorable to his nomination he would certainly be a candidate and allow his friends to press his nomination. From all present appearances he leit convinced that the Southern delegations would be a unit for him and that his friends in the North would probably be able, with this the gations would be a unit for him and that his friends in the North would probably be able, with this the solid vote, to control the balance of power and final character of the Convention. In case they were not able to do this he felt convinced that he could name his successor, and fully intended to do so. After further conversation the President said that in this last contingency the person nominated would be one who had not yet been prominently considered in connection with the nomination.

Recalling the names of prominent candidates, he said that as to Mr. Blaine, while there was some little probability of his nomination, his (Grant's) strength would not be thrown for him. Senator Morton would not receive it, and there was little probability of his carrying the Convention. The President was then asked by his visitor,

"What of Bristow?"

In reply he said that least of all who had been

asked by his visitor, "What of Bristow?"

In reply he said that least of all who had been named would be receive any indorsement or help from him. In his opinion Mr. Bristow had used his office for his own political advancement and in such a way as to be exceedingly distusteful to him, and he did not propose to afford such an official any help in promoting his ambitions. The contingency to be called upon to name the candidate, in consequence of his own failure to receive the nomination, seemed to be regarded as very remote by the President, while there appeared to him to be a certainty of his receiving the solid support of the South and enough from the North to compel his nomination. This story of the President's conversation is given as it is reported at second hand by a friend of the gentleman to whom the remarks are said to have been addressed. There is no doubt, however, that General Grant has said to others that the person who would receive his support in the Convention is one whose name has not been prominently mentioned as a candidate.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS-AGGRES-SIVE ATTITUDE OF THE SOFT MONEY MEN-STRONG FERLING IN FAVOR OF THE REPRAT.

OF THE RESUMPTION ACT. The democratic caucus met in the House of Representatives this evening, with an attendance of hardly 100 out of 180 democratic members. Mr. Lamar took the chair, and Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, was chosen ment and for delendant, it had been agreed that the government would withdraw the sixth count in the government would with the government would be sixth to say the government would be sixth count in the government would with the government would with the government would with the government would be sixth to say the government would be say the government would be sixth to say the government would be say the government a very secret session. The proceedings opened with the presentation of a resolution by Mr. Landers, of Indiana. The resolution proposed to repeal posttively that part of the Resumption act which authorizes the retirement of fractional and legal tender currency. The section in question provides for the withdrawal to the extent of eighty per cent of the amount of national bank currency issued, the resumption of specie payments in 1879 and the sale of government bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury to the extent necessary to carry out the provisions of

Mr. Landers advocated his resolution in a vehement speech. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Bright, of Tennessee, who expressed himself to the following

effect :--

effect:—

First.—That the currency of the United States is unequally and unjustly distributed according to population and wealth.

Second.—The currency is insufficient in volume.

Third.—The probable quantity needed is not less than \$500,000,000.

Fourth.—Provision should be made to redeem the five-twenties in legal tender notes.

Fifth.—The national bank currency should be redistributed.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bright's remarks, which were quite lengthy, Mr. Landers resumed the floor, and,

At the conclusion of Mr. Bright's remarks, which were quite lengthy, Mr. Landers resumed the floor, and, recurring to the subject of his resolution, urged prompt consideration of the currency question and wanted immediate action.

Mr. Hardenbergh, of New Jersey, opposed hasty action and declared that if the cascus should attempt to pass decisively to hight upon so vital a matter the should be compelled to leave the caucus, so that he might not be bound by its action.

Mr. Payne poured oil on the troubied waters of the caucus at this juncture, the excitement attending Mr. Hardenbergh's speech having run quite high. He deprecated undue haste and made a conclinatory speech, with good results. He then offered a resolution by way of amendment to, or as a substitute for, that of Mr. Landers. Mr. Payne's resolution declares the resumption of specie paynents, which the resumption act of the last Congress commanded to take place in January, 1879, entirely impracticable, and sure, if attempted, to plunge the business of the country into disaster and ruin, and added that such part of the resumption act must be at once repealed, and that instead of it a policy should be adopted involving neither contraction nor expansion, but one based on the gradual necumulation of complete cauchy of the payments of the measures of the centry provided bring specie payments in six years, and that specie payments by the government.

A sharp controversy here ensued between Mesers, Helman, of Indiana, and Schieccher, of Texas, the former being a greeuback man and the latter a hard money advente of the most approved pattern.

Mr. Herfort, of West Virginia, now proposed that the members should bind themselves by the cancus pledge, not to offer any resolutions or introduce any bills on the subject of the currency or the finances within the next twenty days, during which period time would be afforded the members of the instruction was not acted upon.

On motion the caucus then adjourned to next Tuesday ovening, when the democratic members of the

On motion the caucus then adjourned to next Tues-day evening, when the democratic members of the Senate are invited to sat in joint session with the demo-cratic representatives for further consideration of the

SPEECH OF MR. FRYE, OF MAINE, ON THE THIRD TERM AND THE POWER OF THE

In the House to-day Mr. Frye advocated a six year term instead of four years, the amendment to take effect in 1885. But he saw no necessity for any amendment of the constitution on the subject. It was not demanded by the people but by

remarks on the press, the HERALD, the third term and

to the people this sixteenth article for their adoption? It has been whispered in my ear why it done. The power of the press of this country is an overwhelming power; it is almost unipotent. Since I have been in Congress I have been that it legislates on the floor of this hall again and again; that its influence controls my ote and yours. Oh, that it might be always power for good; a power for righteoustess, a power for justice and humanity! But its a power, and as such must be recognized in the and.

it is a power, and as such must be recognized in the land.

Now sir, a paper, powerful, in its resources wonderful, in the ability of its management marvellous, one paper of the metropolitan press, sent out one day through the country—sent out a cry of "Casaa, Casaan!"

And up Cæsar's ghost spranginto the air, and from that day till now that ghost will not down at any man's bidding. That raven "still is sitting" there, and no power seems to be able to drive him from the perch where that great paper put him. But, sir, did the people of the country fear the ghost of Gæsarism? Did they fear that a new Cromwell had sprung up? I tell you no. The press in that case was ahead of the honest toiling people; they know that if you look for the highest type of the purest integrity you will find it in the officers of the army and navy of the United States, and when they heard that voice of the greatest living and when they heard that voice of the greatest living and when they heard that voice of the greatest living and the same and area in the simpless and the same and area in the semipless of the same area. the officers of the army and navy of the United States, and when they heard that voice of the greatest living soldier saying to them again and again in the simpless language:—'I have no thought of a third term; I am not exporting a third term,'I they believed him. They trusted him as I do and the third term 'spook' was only a myth. When his voice came to them they required no affidavit, no solemnities of eath from the loved commander. The great scare seemed to affect our democratic friends alone. They tremble for the safety of the Republic and Casarism is their terrible nightmare. True, I have met politicans now and then outside of the democratic party who quivered with fear of a third term and talked about this immense patronage. What patronage was it? Why, sir, in my city of 22,000 inhabitants there is one federal office holder. Suppose the President of the United States sends to him and tells him to secure delegates from that section of the State in a national convention what fearful results would tollow. Why he has hardly the nower of an ordinary citizen. His office hampers him; him to secure delegates from that section of the State in a national convention what fearful results would follow. Why he has hardly the bower of an ordinary citizen. His office hampers him; his voice would not be heard; his touch would not be felt. Whose patronage is it? Who appointed that man to his federal office? Why, sir, I did; not the President of the United States. The President signs his commission, but we understand perfectly well that we, the representatives of the people, really appoint those officers, they come to us, they look to us, and if anybody has patronage it is members of the House and Senate, men who are close to these officeholders, whom they can touch and handle and control in their own cities and their own districts. There is the danger, if there is danger anywhere, As I have already stated, I have submitted the minority report simply because it seemed to me the House would adopt either that or that of the majority, and I believed, for the reasons I have given in this feeble, off hand manner, without any special preparation or thought, that if any proposition on this subject was to be submitted to the people this was preferable in all its parts to the other. I am free to say that if the amendment should be adopted I shall still vote against the adoption of the joint resolution, because I think we shall find, after the republican party have elected their next President, a man chosen from those we respect and love; the man of our choice, wise, sagacious and patriotic. Your third term gobilu is then damned forever and ever, and after that damnation you may propose your constitutional amendment to the people and hardly a man, white or black, naturalised or native, would be scared enough to vote for it.

#### DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN AND CONFERENCE COM MITTERS.

The following is the Democratic Campaign Committee for 1876, as announced by Mr. Lamar to the caucus to-night:—Senators White, Wallace and Gordon, Messrs. Clymer, Pennsylvania; Chapin, Mas sachusetts; Throckmorton, Texas; Hooker, Mississippi sachusetts; Throckmorton, Texas; Hooker, Mississippi; Hewitt, New York; Robbins, North Carolina; Taylor, Onto, and J. O. Harvey and Judge Mason, of the District of Columbia. Mr. Lamar, also, as chairman of the caucus, announced the following as the committee on conference:—Cox, New York; Whitthorne, Tennessee; Randail, Pennsylvania; Goode, Virginia; Buckner, Missouri; Wiggington, California; Bartridge, Georgia; Blackburn, Kentucky; Tarbox, Massachusetts; Lynde, Wisconsia; Eden, Illinois; H. B. Payne, Ohio, and Caidwell, Alabama.

### THE REVENUE FRAUDS.

MAGUIRE PLEADS GUILTY ON ALL EXCEPT ONE COUNT OF THE INDICTMENT AGAINST HIM-A NOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED AS TO THE CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY—THE BABCOCK TELE-

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1, 1876. Upon the opening of the United States Circuit Court this morning the attorneys for the Western Union Telegraph Company appeared with a motion to locate a writ of subpana duces fecum from the government upon William Orton, President of the company, requiring him to produce all telegrams which pas tween General Orville E. Babcock, at Long Branch and John McDonald, John A. Joyce or Mrs. Joyce, at St. Louis or at Ripon, Wis., over various signatures, during several mouths of last year. The telegraph company set up an answer that the demand was too general and would require an immense amount of labor. Any intention to impede the trial was disclaimed, but it was asked that dates and descriptions of messages be given with particularity. The point was argued during the morning and taken under advisement until after-

noon.
On the reassembling of the Court this afternoon
Judge Dillon overruled the motion on the part of the
Western Union Telegraph to set aside the subpara

that, after consultation between counsel for the government and for delendant, it had been agreed that the government would withdraw the sixth count in the indictment against Maguire charging him with conspiracy to defraud the government, and that defendant would enter a pica of guilty as to the remaining five counts charging him with neglect or derelation of duty in not reporting to his superior officer, the Supervisor of the district, certain irregularities of distillers. Counsel further stated when Maguire took charge of the office of Collector he was unused to its duties, surrounded by difficulties unforeasen and influences more powerful than himself, and these difficulties and influences in a great degree caused his neglect of duty. He was innocent vet, except so far as he was controlled by the influences brought to bear upon him. He was under the control and subject to all the orders of General McDonald, the Supervisor, who was a member of the "ring," and he never received a dollar by the conspiracy which has been unearthed.

District Autorney Dyer reiterated Mr. Voorhees' statement as to the action of counsel, and said the government accepted the pica of guilty as to the counts charging neglect of duty, and abandoned the sixth count charging conspiracy. He added:—"It is due to Colonel Maguire to state that so far as the government is concerned, we have been unable to trace the payment of any money to him as a member of the conspiracy."

The Court agreed to this arrangement. A nolle

The Court agreed to this arrangement. A noise The Court agreed to this arrangement. A notice proceed was entered as to the conspiracy count, and a plea of guilty as to the others. It was understood that Colonel Maguire would furnish the government with information relative to the conspiracy, here and elsewhere, not yet brought out in evidence, and he will no death be a witness in other cases.

It was then agreed that there should be no change in Maguire's bond, and the Court adjourned.

SENTENCE PRONOUNCED ON THE WHISKEY RING CONSPIRATORS IN INDIANAPOLIS - BING-

HAM'S SENTENCE DEFERRED. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 1, 1876 In the United States Court this morning several of the prisoners in the whiskey cases, before sentence was passed, pleaded their honorable wounds and faithful service in the army, and various other reasons, in

mitigation. Judge Gresham admitted the unpleasantness of his duty, but could not allow sympathy to make him forget the crime they had committed. He drew a decided contrast between the officers of the government and distillers. The former are trusted servants in the pay of the United States, while the latter are not trusted,

of the United States, while the latter are not trusted, but are watched by government officials. Therefore the former ought to have increased punishment, He then announced that those operations of the penitential should have two years in either of the penitentiaries they might prefer, and pay a fine of \$1,000 each. Then followed the case of James K. Hill, Deputy Revenue Collector, who protested his innocence before God and the world. The Judge, in sentencing him to three years in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$1,000, remarked that his crime was of deeper dye, because of his high position in the government service. In passing sentence on those who had been laborers about distilleries, the Judge again remarked the difference between their crime and that of the government officers, and gave them six months in the Gibson County Juli and \$600 fine, with the exception of Thomas J. Robb, distiller, whom he gave one year in juli.

Robb, distiller, whom he gave one year in jail.

The only case remaining being that of John W. Bingham, Colonel Trusier stated to the Court that he had a couple of affidavits showing that Bingham's wife was in a critical condition, and that a sudden shock to nor nervous system might prove fatal, and as a further fact that the government officers in New York wished Bingham's affidavit in other cases, and therefore asked delay in passing sentence. The Judge replied, that since these facts had come to his knowledge he had since these facts had come to his knowledge he had since these facts had come to his knowledge he had since these facts had come to his knowledge he had since these facts had come to his knowledge he had since these facts had come to his knowledge he had since these facts had come to his knowledge he had since these facts had come to his knowledge he had since these facts had come to his knowledge he had thought much about what as best too, and that although there will be a popular clamp for Bungham's sentence, on thought, had died of remores; that the government could afford to wait a few weeks before passing sentence, and he was perfectly willing to take the responsibility of postponing scattence for the present. Congress and the press. He then made the following

ROSCOE CONKLING AS A CANDIDATE

(From the New York San. 1 Is there any good reason why Ruscoe Conkling should not be the candidate for President of the repubican party of New York?

During the last six years no other republican has done so much for the party as Mr. Conkling. He has kept step to the music, and marched up to the standard every time. Others have criticised, and some have condemned; but he has been only the defender and adocate of the party, of every one of its representatives and measures. Prominent as he has been in the Senate, and in public affairs generally, he has made no speech throughout this whole period, cast no vote, apported or opposed no measure, except with reference to the success, the barmony and the efficiency of

the party, and to its prolonged tenure of power. Who is there among the republicans of the State to compete with him? It is easy to mention the names of all those who would now like to be selected as the republican candidate for President. Governor Morgan is he most prominent, Governor Fish probably the most earnest in his desire, and Governor Dix the least confident; but is there any one of these three conspicuous gentlemen who has rendered any such service to the party as Mr. Conking? Has any one of them contributed like him to its councils? Has one of them maintained its unity, and stood forth at all times and in all weather as its champion and defender as he has done? To ask these questions is to answer them.

We suppose there is little doubt how this matter willbe determined. Governor Morgan is a politician of extraordinary shrewdness and uncommon resources Governor Fish possesses a Dutch pertinacity, which enables him to appear as a candidate, although the supporters that follow him are scarcely enough to constitute a foriorn hope. Governor Dix is a veteran of immense experience, a scholar of cradition so rare and a poet of imagination so chastened that he has translated into English verses the majestic measures of that grand old Latin hymn, the "Dies Irae;" but Latin. scholars and hymnologists are not numerous enough to make a great figure in a State convention of poli-

ticians and office scekers. Each of these gentlemen, then, wealthy, experienced and respectable as they all are, will probably find it his duty to stand aside and make way for the younger aspirant, who comes from Utica with brighter intelfar more contempt for the ordinary arts of party man-

agement than either of the others. We conclude, then, that Roscoe Conkling will be presented to the National Convention as the unanimous choice for President of the republicans of New York. With such backing, zealous, patient and discreet, it is by no means impossible that the Convention may elected? Ah! that is another point, upon the discussion of which it is not yet time for us to enter.

#### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Congressman George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, arived last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Professor L. H. Atwater, of Princeton College, is registered at the Everett House. Colonel Robert H. Hall and Captain Robert Catlin, of West Point, are quartered at the St. James Hotel Ex-Governor John B. Page, of Vermont, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. John O'Connor Power, M. P., of Ireland, returned to the city yesterday and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Major Charles F. Trowbridge, United States Army, is stopping at the New York Hotel. William H. Kemble, Peter A. B. Widener and Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House. General John N. Knapp, of Auburn, N. Y., has arrived at the Windsor Hotel.

A FAIR LADY BECOMES STILL FAIRER BY "Hill's Hair and Whisker Dyr," black of brown, 50c.

From the Missouri Republican (St. Louis). A REMALKABLE PROFESSIONAL SUCCESS.

Among the notable professional men of this country what have achieved extraordinary success is Dr. R. V. PIERCE, of Buffalo, N. V. The professional men of this country what has been reached through strictly lacitimate means, and so for, therefore, he deserves the enviable reputation which has been reached through strictly lacitimate means, and so for, therefore, he deserves the enviable reputation which of a thorough and escrebal preparation for his calling, and extensive realing during a long and unusually large practice, which have enabled thin to gain high commendation, even from his professional brethron. Deveting his attention to critain specialties of the science he has so carefully investigated he has been rewarded in a remarkable degree. In these specialties he has been exceed his him have, it is said, here adopted and prescribed by physicians in their private practice. His pamphiets and larger works have been received as useful contributions to medical knowledge. He has recently added another, and perhaps more important, work, hecause of more general applications to the list of his published writings. This book, entitled "The People's Common Sensa Medical Advisor," is designed to enter into general circulation. Dr. PIERCE has received sexnowledgments and honors from many sources, and especially solentific degrees from two of the first medical institutions in the land.

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NEW LAW BOOK LITTLE BROWN & CO. 254 Washington st., Boston,

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their place.—Preface.

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1876. THE NEW YORK HERALD ALMANAC FINANCIAL COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL

REGISTER FOR 1876
will be schilched our or about Monday, the 7th list. In addition to its usual contents, comprising invaluable tables and estimation from the commercial description of the property of the commercial formula, and provided of commercial commercia features of interest, THE REBALD ALMANAC FOR 1870.

THE HERALD ALMANAC FOR 1876.

Its election returns will be the fullest, most perfect and only reliable data for the country Presidential election, currected ecore of the Dolymount International Hills Match, with diagrams, der private eignals of the New York Yacht Clab, complete consus returns (latest) of the new York Yacht Clab, complete consus returns (latest) of thin State by countries, full list of Senators and Mussbern of the Forty-fourth Congress, standing and select committees of both houses, with post office addresses, do., American Ministers and Consults abroad; foreign Legations in the United States; table showing the rates of postage to foreign countries, also the time of closing the mains at New York Post. Clino. All the spectatiles of the Almanac Mariners Guide, Missing Heirs, &c., are continued for the page year. Hackman of the control original and either tables, government departments, army and many returns, are officially corrected. In Maccin among the control of the Halland Albanace.

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